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could come nearer to securing universal peace than any league that can be devised" (p. 17).

"It was widely assumed in Washington that the Allied military authorities were more competent to judge how our new army could best be raised and trained than we; and the results proved pernicious. . . . It was not until May-August, 1918, that the vigorous insistence of General Pershing finally gave us back a real control over training our own army" (p. 21).

"Our war policy was dominated by that of France. . . . The peace negotiations, so far as the American delegation was concerned, was especially marked by our needlessly involving ourselves in a number of questions of direct consequence to France but not to ourselves" (p. 31).

"The soldier's soul must be stern. Hardship and sacrifice are his lot. The battalion must be driven forward even if half its men fall in the advance. And discipline is the only possible stiffening for men in the mass when they tend to weaken" (p. 36).

"In France, by converting a certain number of divisions into stationary troop depots, we were able to feed into the more seasoned cadres at the front a constant stream of replacements for their losses. The weak point of the system was its crudeness. The man had it very plainly conveyed to him that he was nothing better than impersonal food for cannon" (p. 70).

THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING BROTHERHOOD AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. By *Sir Charles Walston (Waldstein)*. Columbia University Press, New York, Pp. 224.

The author has academic honors from American and British universities in which he also has taught. Originally and still eminent as a writer on esthetics and on philosophy, during the war he has been a prolific maker of books dealing with it in its larger and more fundamental phases. In this collection appear not a few of his contributions of this sort, and also addresses before academic assemblies. Their aim and dominant notes may be inferred from the titles of the same: "Nationality and Hyphenism," "The Expansion of Western Ideals and the World Peace," "The English-Speaking Brotherhood," "The Next War," "Wilsonism and Anti-Wilsonism," and "League of Dreams or League of Realities?"

Without being a chauvinist, Sir Charles is an expansionist. He defends imposition of the ideals of civilization of one group of nations upon other groups. A Jew by race, he has many reasons for failing to like talk of an "Anglo-Saxon" alliance as the *sine qua non* of the future. Much does he prefer the term "The English-Speaking Brotherhood," and for its consummation he argues with ardor.

On the constructive side, the main value of this book is in its argument for international action creating a "supernational court backed by power," whatever that may mean.

THE EASTERN QUESTION AND ITS SOLUTION. By *Morris Jastrow, Jr.* J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. Pp. 158. \$1.50 net.

The author of this book, by earlier ones on "The War and the Bagdad Railway," "The War and the Coming Peace," and in numerous articles contributed to the American and British monthlies and weeklies, has won a certain right to speak with authority. It is, to be sure, the authority of a student of races, of history, and of diplomacy, and not the authority of a practical administrator. The two kinds differ, as students of contemporary history know.

Professor Jastrow does not favor the United States assuming a mandate over any part of the Near East. He does believe in the plan of our guidance and trusteeship, acting through international commissions on which America would have representation. He does this because he believes the war was won by co-operation carried to the *nth* power; and he as firmly believes that reliance on the same method and spirit can bring about resuscitation of the Near East and put an end to exploitation. He regrets the evidence, at hand when he wrote, that neither France nor Great Britain are "ready to deal with the Near East in a direct spirit and without making ulterior political considerations and eco-

nomic considerations the guiding factor." This attitude forces him to suspect that the system of international co-operation he urges may not come until after another war, responsibility for which will be due directly to the exploiting nations of today.

THE POLICEMAN AND THE PUBLIC. By *Arthur Woods*. Yale University Press, New Haven. Pp. 178. \$1.35.

Arthur Woods, under the mayoralty of John P. Mitchel, gave New York City the best administered police force that city has had. A Harvard graduate with qualities of mind and will that made him respected by his subordinates, he brought to his place an inclination to get at the right theory of choosing, governing, and disciplining a force of men who should enforce law, protect the weak and ignorant, guard property, and co-operate with the city's executive in making his administration useful and wise.

This book embodies Mr. Woods' reflections on the rights and duties of the police and also on those of the public. He makes it clear how intricate are the rules and laws which the police are first required to know and then enforce; how little sympathy or intelligent interest they get from the ordinary citizen whom they protect; and how absurd often are the demands which society makes upon men whom she has not trained or whom she underpays.

The volume is as distinctly a new type of book about this important matter as its author was a new type of police chief. It is the work of a thinker, of a constructive mind, and of a good man with the highest sort of ideal of his civic responsibility; and the sad fact obtrudes that just because he and Mayor Mitchel were so decent, were so forward-looking, had such fine theories and practices as municipal servants, did they lose office. New York does not want a police force with the ideals that Mr. Woods was making operative.

MODERN POLITICAL TENDENCIES. By *Theodore E. Burton*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J. Pp. 119. \$1.25.

This book is a compilation of lectures given at Princeton University in 1919. The product of the mind of a former United States Senator, a confirmed student of international affairs and an honored member and former president of the American Peace Society, they deserved the attention that they received at the time they were delivered. Since giving them Mr. Burton has traveled through the Far East and has had an opportunity to extend the range of his observations and increase the data on which to generalize about the war's effects on contemporary political tendencies. History also has been making during 1919-20, and this also has not followed precisely the course he had hoped it would.

On the topic in which the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* is especially interested, the author has this to say:

"For assured results, the development of international law and its universal application are essential; also its enforcement by a court established to decide such controversies as may arise. It will be necessary that the opinions of jurists and the provisions of various treaties be codified and such additions made as are required to meet the demands of a new era. This is no chimerical fancy, but is responsive to the aspirations which have been created by the war."

Former Senator Burton is an optimist. For a politician turned financier and bank president, he is unusually liberal in his attitude toward the demands of labor. He sees clearly the advent of important changes in relative power in modern democracies and that an end of the days of privilege for middle-class controllers of industry is near.

BEFORE AND NOW. By *Austin Harrison*. John Lane Co., New York City. Pp. 269. 6/6 net.

Austin Harrison is the clever son of Frederick Harrison, the English Liberal, man of letters, and Comtean. The son, as a journalist and publicist, long before the war opened, was a suspicious critic of Germany and a warner of the British public, after the manner of Lord Roberts, that she was fatuously somnolent and good-natured. In essays or

essaylets written for the weekly press he said his say so cleverly that he was read; but not so powerfully as to stir his fellow-countrymen to action. In this book he has taken a sort of malicious satisfaction in massing his prophecies that came true and in saying in his "foreword" those irritating words, "I told you so."

But the book has merit other than indicated in the above statement. Mr. Harrison is a stern critic of his people for their defective conceptions of democracy, education, and national destiny. The one is still too intensely individualistic; the other has no adequate view or valuation of science, pure or applied; and as for the national ambition, it lacks imagination and clearness of outline. British culture, as reflected in art, is not creative. Philistinism reigns. "Muddle-through" is the national technique in business and statecraft. Life is wholly empirical. Creature comforts are the household gods.

Thus candidly does this critic write, after the British fashion; for, whatever the limitations of the Briton may be, he still stands for freedom of thought and speech, and lets criticism thrive, though his own withers are unwrung.

THE STORY OF THE AMERICAN LEGION. By *George Seay Wheat*. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London. Pp. 272. \$1.50.

The soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the "World War" had taken tentative steps ere they left France toward forming an organization, national in scope, which would do for them what the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans had done for survivors of the Civil War. Prominent in the deliberations was Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

With customary national celerity and effectiveness, this organization was perfected in St. Louis in May, 1919; a constitution was drafted, important issues of policy were debated, and an effort begun to enlist all eligible persons, the avowed purpose of the organization being to keep the memories of the conflict alive, to aid members who might need help in getting back to civilian life, and to cast the influence of the veterans against non-American persons and policies.

This book gives the narrative of the enterprise and does it with some color and sprightliness of style.

Since the St. Louis conference dealt with the "bonus" plan the fine ideals there defined have been trailed in the dust by action of the rank and file of the legion begging Congress to pay out a sum of not less than \$2,000,000,000 for bonuses; and this whether the persons eligible are in good health or are facing the grave, whether they are robust or broken in body. Congress, unable under the law to discriminate between indigent and thrifty supplicants, if it acts at all must include all persons who enlisted. Facing a presidential election and desirous of winning votes, the lawmakers will not settle the issue on its merits.

This book is valuable because it permanently records the beginnings of a well-intentioned movement and because it gives official lists of the founders of it and the original members.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF NATIONALITY AND INTERNATIONALISM. By *W. B. Pillsbury*. D. Appleton & Co., N. Y. City. Pp. 309. \$2.50 net.

This University of Michigan psychologist has done an excellent piece of work, of a kind that persons who wish to clarify their thinking about the causes of war and the methods of its extinction would do well to become acquainted with. From ethics to jurisprudence, to economics, to collective psychology—that is, the procession of thought on this problem of putting reason above might, justice above desire, in international relations. What the next step in the process will be we dare not predict; but just now the most illuminating knowledge is coming from men like Cannon, Jennings, Le Bon, MacDougall, Tardé, Wallas, and Zimmern, who are writing on the emotions of the crowd; the fighting instincts necessary for development; the effect of group fears; the place of hate in international organization; the relative influence of language, religion, kinship, and economic needs in shaping what is called nationality

and patriotism; the origins of international sympathy, and the possibilities of an "international mind" evolving out of a "national mind."

It is with these and other similar topics that Professor Pillsbury deals. To the technical knowledge of the schools and the verdicts of the laboratories he happens fortunately to add much practical wisdom gained in contact with many races and strata of society in this country and also garnered through his service in Europe during the war.

He is an evolutionist who believes that nationality is not the last word in political organization, and he is convinced that it is possible to find a larger community of States. He knows of no true instincts that are not quite as much suited to the international as to the national organization of society. As for national prejudices, they can in due time be overcome, just as prejudices against individuals are. Legitimate nationalism and pride and affection can exist with the creation of the larger and more inclusive organization. "Once the world accepts the principle that a better way than war exists," he writes, "for the settlement of international disputes, the best machinery for settling them will be developed by a gradual process of trial and error. . . . Meantime it is essential that the broader sympathies now wasted in a more or less vague sentimentalism shall be crystallized about a definite agreement. When that agreement shall have had the tradition of a century behind it, it will be considered as immutable as the good lawyer now regards the Constitution, and with a few centuries of practice it will assume the fixity of the moral law."

MILITARISM IN EDUCATION. By *John Langdon Davies*. The Swarthmore Press, London. Pp. 154. 3/6.

This booklet, called by its author "a contribution to educational reconstruction," while dealing mainly with facts German and British in their origin, has its value for American readers; for it discusses tendencies toward military training of youth, also visible in our schools, and it gives arguments, which are as applicable here as in Europe, against education for discipline of a military sort, a discipline openly or secretly designed to further conscription and "armed preparedness."

HISTORY OF THE IDEA OF A LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN GERMANY. By *Prof. Dr. Veit Valentin*. Revised by Hans Robert Engelmann, Berlin. (A translation.) Pp. 170. M 8.50 + 20 per cent library tax.

"The League of Nations, which many Germans still consider to be a chimera, will be a political reality in the new year, and will be felt very deeply in our country and at first not in the most agreeable way. In the history of today and tomorrow the League of Nations is a power which must be taken into consideration. It will depend upon ourselves whether the League of Nations will remain the slave-driver, in its present form, or whether we shall succeed to become partners in this new world power and thus help to reshape it.

"That we have a strong claim to this is shown in the latest book of the well-known historian, Prof. Dr. Veit Valentin: "History of the Idea of a League of Nations in Germany." Germany has taken a considerable share in the development of the idea of a League of Nations; indeed the decisive claims have come from Germany. In the minds of the present generation only Kant's famous essay, "On Eternal Peace," is still alive. That he had predecessors and successors; that all great tendencies, such as enlightenment and romanticism, liberalism, democracy, socialism, have seriously struggled with the idea of a League of Nations and have done their share in its development that has been forgotten.

"Professor Valentin has investigated many sources and has treated the subject-matter in an unusually interesting way. Philosophers and poets, lawyers and economists, parliamentarians and publicists appear as witnesses. Their utterances are given in a great historical connection of ideas: the idea of right and of might, universalism and nationalism, humanity and the driving forces of national instincts fight with each other to form a new Europe, a new world. The very important publication, which appeals not only to the scholar, appears just at the right moment."